UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/941
S/24228
2 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka formally recognized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on 10 October 1991; the Russian Federation, as the successor State of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on 28 December 1991; Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine on 12 February 1992; and Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on 27 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Stanley KALPAGE
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
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A/46/942
7 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 6 July 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly the following resolution (resolution 763 (1992)) on the admission of the Republic of Georgia to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 3091st meeting, on 6 July 1992:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Georgia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Georgia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ A/46/938-S/24116."

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the resumed forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, for its information, the verbatim

records of the 3090th and 3091st meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Georgia was considered.

(Signed) José Luis JESUS
President of the Security Council

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/943
7 July 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 68 and 127

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a note dated 29 June 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, concerning the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States of America which would allow persons abducted abroad by agencies of the United States Government to be tried before United States courts (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 68 and 127.

(Signed) René MUJICA CANTELAR
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Note dated 29 June 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba

The recent decision by the United States Supreme Court which authorizes the trial before a United States court of a Mexican citizen who was abducted in Mexico constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles and norms of international law.

Washington's attempt to extend its jurisdiction beyond United States frontiers is patently illegal, and can only reflect the state of mind of rulers who, inebriated by hegemonic delusions, go so far as to arrogate to themselves the role of international policemen.

Cuba rejects such arbitrary conduct, which shows the contempt of the United States for the sovereign equality of States, the foundation of the international legal order, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and in the principles and norms of international law. The decision has evoked unanimous condemnation in Latin America and elsewhere, and has led to expressions of solidarity with Mexico, which solidarity Cuba reaffirms in the strongest terms.

Our country has also, for more than 30 years, been a victim of Washington's illegal predominance and its arrogant disrespect for the norms which govern relations between sovereign States. How else can we characterize the criminal economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed against our country? Has the blockade not been, and does it not continue to be, the clearest example of extraterritoriality, as Washington attempts to apply its anti-Cuban regulations in other countries, ignoring the sovereignty and the rights and interests of third parties? Is not the gross interference in the internal affairs of other States, as practised by its representatives in their ferocious world-wide vendetta against commercial, economic and financial ties with Cuba, further proof of this?

We cannot fail to mention that this same Government, which arrogates to itself police functions beyond its frontiers, in its own territory allows terrorist groups to organize and train for the purpose of launching armed attacks on Cuba; that this same Government protects Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, the perpetrators of the monstrous sabotage which, on 6 October 1976, destroyed a Cubana Airlines aircraft in mid-flight; and that it has so far prevented justice from being done with regard to this horrendous crime.

This decision by the highest tribunal of the United States, which is now dominated by ultraconservatives and racists, defines it as an instrument of imperialism, and exposes the fallacies concerning the alleged independence of the judiciary in that country.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba reaffirms that national sovereignty is inviolable, that it cannot be challenged or diminished by the spurious decisions of any court and that no State, however powerful it may be, has any authority to disregard the norms of law and to act as if it owned the world.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/46/944
10 July 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that Lebanon has decided to recognize the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as sovereign States.

I would be grateful if the present letter were distributed to Member States as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 20.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUEIRI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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